

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the
year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo-
typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly ex-
ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
MONEY.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE TICKET; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE TICKET; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
32d street.—LA PERIQUOLE.FRANCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—L'ÉLÉPHANT.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
MINE.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF
THE CLOTH OF GOLD.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Admission and evening performance.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE POLICE-
MAN'S REVENGE.—WOODHULL, JR.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
BLOW FOR BLOW.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway.—STRI-
PTELLA ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONTI PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, corner Madison
avenue and 24th street.—THE BEST TON.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—OLD BULL'S
LAST GRAND CONCERT.HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, Second avenue and 11th
st.—PROF. ROBERT W. SCHILLING'S LECTURE.LIVING HALL, Irving place.—THE ODD FELLOWS' FES-
TIVAL.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS.—SCHREIBER'S BOY, &c.HOOVER'S (R. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—SHADOW ANATOMY, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—
SKELETON AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 12, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 11.
It is expected that the present difficulty between
Turkey and Greece will be amicably settled in the
Paris Conference. Another session, it is thought,
will complete its labor.The Sublime Porte has congratulated the people of
the Danubian Principalities on their loyalty.The annual budget of the French Finance Minister
has been made public. It shows that the floating
debt has been reduced two million francs during the
past year.Additional troops are to be sent from Spain to
Cuba.Preparations are being made for the formation of
a new Portuguese cabinet.The Italian riots are reported to have been sup-
pressed.

Cuba.

A committee of influential citizens of Havana,
members of the liberal party, are on their way to
Havana to bring about a compromise with the rebel
leaders.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of
numerous memorials and petitions on various sub-
jects and the introduction and reference of several
bills of no national importance, the bill for the relief
of Mrs. Sue Murphy, of Alabama, was taken up, and
a long argument ensued upon it, after which the
Senate went into executive session. The nomination
of Collector Smyth to the Russian mission was
considered and motions to postpone and to lay on
the table were both rejected. No further action was
taken, however, and the Senate soon after adjourned.In the House under the Monday call of States for
bills and resolutions a long list was presented, read
twice and referred. Among them were bills to im-
prove New York harbor by removing obstructions
and erecting piers, for which it is proposed to ap-
propriate \$5,000,000 per annum; aiding the adminis-
tration of justice in Virginia under Judge Under-
wood's recent disqualification decision; relative to
the use of disloyal text books in the
public schools, and acknowledging the indepen-
dence of Cuba and securing its annexation.
At the expiration of the morning hour
Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, introduced a bill for
the repeal of the Tenure of Office act, and moved
the previous question. Under this pressure without
debate, the bill passed by a vote of 121 to 47. Far-
nsworth Gardfield, Jenckes and Schenck are the most
prominent of those who voted nay. The Consular
and Diplomatic Appropriation bill amended was then
passed. A joint resolution proposing an amendment
to the constitution was reported from the Judiciary
Committee. It provides for negro suffrage through-
out all the States. The Naval Appropriation bill was
discussed in Committee of the Whole and reported to
the House, after which the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent of the HERALD recently had a
conversation with General Frank Blair in Washing-
ton. The General still holds to his expressed opinion
that General Grant will make a dictator or an em-
peror of himself before he leaves the White House.
His modest deportment is simply deep dissimula-
tion and one of the measures always used by am-
bitious men since Julius Cæsar thrice refused the
crown. The country is already ruled by a minority,
who demand the aid of bayonets, and it will be easy
for Grant, with his military power, to make himself
supreme.The Supreme Court yesterday ordered a peremp-
tory mandamus to be issued directing the Supreme
Court of the District of Columbia to restore Joseph
H. Bradley, Jr., to his office of attorney. It was
granted that Mr. Bradley was debarred by
Judge Fisher for contempt about the close of the
first trial of Burrat.The Peruvian fleet off the Southwest Pass, it ap-
pears, are not yet out of trouble. Recently a fresh
detail of officers was made, which gave umbrage to
the men, and thirteen of them have deserted.Twitcheil, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Hill, ap-
peared again in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Phila-
delphia, on Saturday, when his counsel presentedtheir reasons and arguments in favor of a new trial.
The reasons number nineteen in all and are based
on errors in the closing speech of the District At-
torney and the judge's charge to the jury, and on
the general ground that the verdict was against the law
and the evidence. The argument was adjourned.Three of the directors of the Cleveland and
Pittsburgh Railroad at Cleveland have pro-
tested against certain actions of the new
Board of Directors. These actions, they
claim, consist, among other things,
of abrogation of all existing by-laws, creating a finan-
cial agent to take charge of the funds of the com-
pany without giving any bonds and placing in his
hands \$500,000 as attorney's fee.A meeting of citizens was held in Buffalo yester-
day to discuss the canal interests of the State. The
whole matter was referred to a committee who will
report to-morrow.The loss of the brig A. R. Dunlap near Halifax is
confirmed. Thirteen lives were lost, and one body,
that of a Miss Talbot, has floated ashore.A band of the Ku Klux had a conflict with ne-
groes in Livingston, Tenn., on the 30th of December,
but were repulsed. They have returned several
times since and threatened the United States At-
torney, who has gone to Nashville to get the Legisla-
ture to take action on the subject. In the mean-
time the Sheriff at Livingston has organized a posse
of citizens to await further demonstrations.Three negro soldiers at Hays City, Kansas, mur-
dered a white man recently, and were taken from
jail by vigilance committees and hanged. The
negro troops at Fort Larned have been removed on
account of persistent troubles between them and the
whites.The ice broke up in the Hudson above Albany yester-
day, and a part of the lower portion of the city
was flooded. Five houses were undermined and two
of the walls caved in. The loss to property is esti-
mated at \$500,000.The Boston underwriters have presented the cap-
tain of a Cunarder with a testimonial of \$1,000 for
his seamanship in bringing his vessel safe to that
port after its rudder was broken.

The City.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but ad-
journed for want of a quorum.In the Board of Assistant Aldermen a petition was
presented asking the removal of the Loew Bridge to
the junction of West and Cortlandt streets. A re-
solution was received and referred, directing inquiry
into existing contracts, and the money paid on
them, for removing snow and ice from Broadway.
The standing committees were announced for the
year, and deputies and other assistants of the Clerk.In the Board of Health yesterday a motion to
change the rules so that inspectors should be re-
quired to work only four hours a day was lost.
Several of the inspectors have resigned, because
they object to working eight hours per day. Super-
intendent Dalton's resignation was read and laid on
the table for future consideration.Operations were commenced yesterday for the re-
moval of obstructions at Hell Gate. Everything was
not in perfect order, however, and after trying the
ground, as it were, the work was postponed until to-
day. Frying Pan Rock is the first objective point.The Congressional Committee engaged in the in-
vestigation of the alleged election frauds still con-
tinues its sessions, being engaged altogether in ex-
amining witnesses. The trouble between Sheriff
O'Brien, and Marshal Murray and others United
States officials remains in statu quo. The committee
claims that it has obtained overwhelming proof of
the charges of repeating and using false certificates
of naturalization in the late elections, which are
made by the Union League against members of the
democratic party.It is now generally understood that Moses H.
Grinnell will be appointed Collector of this port by
General Grant.The copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, which
has been located in the Governor's Room at the City
Hall for some years past, was yesterday removed to
the Academy of Design.A so-called "Jewellers' Union" in this city pro-
poses to distribute \$5,000,000 worth of prizes at a
grand drawing in March next. They publish in their
prospective an extract of what purports to be an
editorial in the HERALD laudatory of their
scheme. No such editorial has ever appeared in the
HERALD, and the whole scheme may be set down as
a swindle.An article in another column this morning will
attract the attention of the numerous benevolent
citizens of New York and will especially excite their
hearty sympathies in the good work of Miss Susan
B. Anthony's workingwomen's association. It is en-
titled "The Workingwomen of New York; How they
Work, Live and Die."The case of the United States vs. Vernon K. Steven-
son (the great cotton case) was resumed yesterday
morning before Judge Blatchford. Three witnesses
were examined for the government, but other wit-
nesses expected from Washington not having arrived,
the further hearing of the case was adjourned till
this morning.The Dupuy whiskey case occupied the Circuit
Court during the day. The prosecution having
closed, the defence examined several witnesses, but
not concluding their case at the rising of the court,
it stands adjourned till this morning.In the United States Commissioner's Court the
case of the United States vs. the Messrs. Guterman,
charged with Custom House frauds, was further
postponed till Wednesday next.The books and papers of J. B. Hixon, importer,
Hudson street, and of W. Hornberger, 331 Broad-
way, were yesterday seized by Marshal Murray on
an order issued by the United States District Court
on an affidavit alleging that the parties named had
defrauded the Customs Department by undervalua-
tion of goods consigned to them.The human line steamship Etna, Captain Bridg-
man, will leave pier 45 North River at one P. M. to-
day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Hal-
fax to land and receive mails and passengers. The
mails will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven
o'clock.The Hamburg American Packet Company's steam-
ship Alleman, Captain Bardua, will sail from
Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and
Hamburg. The American mails will close at the Post
Office at twelve M.The stock market yesterday was steady at the
opening, with large transactions. In the afternoon
prices weakened and fell off about two per cent for
the general list. Gold was stronger, advancing at
one time to 155½, but closing on the street at 153½.The beef cattle market yesterday was only moder-
ately active, and prices were weak at the following
quotations:—Prime and extra, 16c. a 17½c.; fair to
good, 15c. a 16c.; and inferior to ordinary, 14c. a
15c. The offerings amounted to 2,400 head. Milch
cows were in moderate demand and steady in value.
We quote:—Extra, \$100 a \$125; prime, \$90 a \$95;
fair to good, \$75 a \$85; common, \$60 a \$70; inferior,
\$50 a \$55. Veal calves were dull and ½c. lower,
prime and extra selling at 11½c. a 12½c.; common to
good, 10½c. a 11c.; inferior, 9½c. a 9c. For sheep
and lambs the market was moderately active, and
prices were quite steady at 7c. a 8c. for prime and
extra, 5½c. a 6½c. for common to good, and 4½c. a
5c. for inferior. Swine were dull, owing to the light
arrivals; prices were firm at 10½c. a 10c.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

S. K. Williams and Robert Cochrane, of New York,
and F. Stevens, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropoli-
tan Hotel.General James McQuade, of Ohio; Colonel J.
Bruce, of Wilmington, and Dr. Daniel, of Delaware,
are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Major F. Taylor, Captain S. R. Freley, of the
United States Army, and Colonel D. E. McMillan, of
New York, are at the St. Charles Hotel.Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley and Colonel L. B. Grigby,
of New York, are at the Watling House.General Webb, of Ohio; Colonel J. P. Curtis and
Colonel J. Foster, Jr., of New York, are stopping at
the St. Julien Hotel.FOUR IN HAND.—At intervals we see at-
tempts made to introduce this style of driving.
It does not generally find favor among our
wealthiest citizens, although some few have
adopted it. There is considerable variety in
the style of these turnouts, some being quite
the reverse of elegant, while others are more
or less tastefully gotten up. The greatest ex-
tremes are always gone to by parvenus.The Tenure of Office Law—Important
Action in Congress—The Extreme Rad-
icals Nowhere.General Butler, the man rejected by the ex-
treme radicals of the Fifth Congressional dis-
trict of Massachusetts, but re-elected for all
that by an overwhelming majority, achieved
yesterday, backed by the potential Wash-
burne, a very important victory in the House
of Representatives in behalf of a new de-
parture of the republican party under General
Grant. His bill for the repeal of the Tenure
of Office law, under the whip and spur of the
previous question, was brought to the de-
cisive vote and passed—yeas 121, nays 47.The affirmative vote, as it will be seen, in-
cluded all the democrats; the negative vote is
all republican, and embraces such radical ex-
tremists as Schenck, Shellabarger and Gar-
field, of Ohio; Jenckes, of the Civil Service
bill; Maynard and Stokes, of Tennessee, and
others, to the number of forty-seven. Wash-
burne, the right hand man of General Grant,
of course took an active hand for the re-
peal, and his influence, no doubt, greatly
strengthened Butler, inasmuch as it is gen-
erally understood that in reference to the
President elect Washburne speaks and
acts as one having authority. The passage
of the repeal by the heavy vote
given indicates the beginning of a de-
cline in the power of radicalism and the as-
cendancy of more moderate and conciliatory
counsels in Congress than those which have
ruled the two houses in their long and des-
perate conflict with President Johnson.It is possible that the radicals in the Senate,
where they have no previous question, will en-
deavor to prevent the passage of this bill by
parliamentary evasions and delays; but the
friends of the repeal, we understand, intend to
push it through. The action of the House, at
all events, marks the commencement of a new
dispensation. It foreshadows not only the re-
peal of the Tenure of Office law, but the failure
of Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill and of the
little bill of Mr. Edmunds in the Senate,
excluding from civil offices officers of the army
and navy. This Edmunds bill, it is con-
jectured, is aimed especially against General
Schofield and Admiral Porter as prospective
members of Grant's Cabinet, the design being
to head off Grant in reference to these ap-
pointments; but from the developments
of yesterday we suspect the scheme will
fail.Had the vote of the House yesterday been
taken without a call to the record it is probable
that Butler's bill would have failed; but the
record, in bringing the members face to face
with General Grant, cut down the Tenure of
Office law party to forty-seven. These forty-
seven, with their adherents in the Senate,
headed by Sumner, may yet create some
trouble in the party camp before the final vic-
tory is won; but from the unexpected success
of the first move of Butler on his new tack we
may look for a removal before the 4th of
March of all the shackles which have been put
upon the hands of the President, so that
with the inauguration of President Grant the
office will be restored to its status under
Lincoln.The House of Representatives recognizes
the President elect as a living power in the
land, entitled to this degree of respect and
confidence; the Senate will be constrained to
concur; the new President will be invested
with his constitutional functions, and thus, in
the absence of a two-thirds radical majority
in the House, he will be in a position at once
to proclaim his own policy, foreign and domestic,
with the power to cause it to be respected,
whatever may become of the intractable rad-
icals of Congress and their followers.IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.—In
the House of Representatives yesterday Mr.
Robinson, of New York, introduced a bill ap-
propriating five million dollars for the improve-
ment of the harbor of New York. Every improve-
ment made in this harbor is beneficial to the
commerce of the whole country. The removal
of the obstructions at Hell Gate, the erection
of substantial docks and piers on the water
line of New York and Brooklyn, and every-
thing else that facilitates the operations of the
shipping that enter and depart from this port,
affect a common good to our common pros-
perity as a commercial nation and help to
swell the wealth of the West as well as the
East, the South as well as the North. Let us
see how far Congress is disposed to go in the
performance of a national duty and in accom-
plishing a practical and substantial good by
its legislation upon this proposition for the im-
provement of the harbor of the metropolis.IT'S AN ILL WIND, &c.—There does seem to
be a time when the throes of this city are in
danger from the officers of justice—the Sheriff
especially. This time is when they are testify-
ing before Congressional committees to the
prejudice of the democracy. At all other times
their immunity from the officers of the law
seems to be complete. The Sheriff says there
were warrants out for some of the witnesses.
If that was so how is it the committee could
not the rogues and the holders of the warrants
could not?BENONI'S POSITION.—There are enough men
in this city who sympathize with the humane
efforts of Mr. Bergh to make it easy to find
witnesses for such a notorious fact as the over-
taxing of car horses, and if Mr. Bergh, with
these witnesses, would prosecute a company
he would do more for the horses than by stop-
ping twelve cars in the street all day. More-
over, he would not then expose twelve pairs of
overheated horses to stand and cool in the
stormy air, and he would not make twelve car
loads of passengers sworn enemies to his hu-
mane endeavors.Bohemian Raids on the Grocers—The Bo-
hemians and the End.Some two or three years ago the radical
organs in this city and throughout the State,
incensed at the stubborn democracy of New
York, started out on a crusade against the
Irish saloon keepers and German lager beer
dealers, who were regarded as the bone and
sinew of the democratic party, and determined
to legislate them into good republicans. Our
lawmakers at Albany, impressed with the
necessity of breaking down the democratic
majorities at this end of the State, which were
growing steadily larger year after year with
the increasing population, entered vigorously
into the policy of coercion, and statute after
statute was enacted having for its object the
punishment of the unwashed and un-
terrified masses of the metropolis. On the
principle that people who obstinately re-
fused to elect republicans to office were unfit
to govern themselves, the various departments
of the city government were placed under the
control of commissioners appointed by the
Governor or elected by the State Legislature,
then in the hands of the radicals, and as a
special mark of reprobation the Excise law
for the Metropolitan District laid its
grasp upon the venders of whiskey and lager,
who were regarded as the head and front of
democratic offenders. The impression had
become general among republicans that men
who sold and men who consumed liquor and
beer were naturally democratic in their pro-
clivities, and the cold water fanatics held to
the belief that it was only necessary to cripple
the trade in intoxicating beverages to convert
the rosy-faced Dutchman, who consumes his
forty or fifty "schoppens" daily, into the coun-
terpart of a saw-toothed Yankee, who sub-
sists upon cider and apple sauce. A license
fee of two hundred and fifty dollars was there-
fore extorted from the saloon keeper as well as
from the landlord of the first class hotel; no
liquor was allowed to be sold before five o'clock
in the morning or after twelve o'clock at night;
the violator of any provision of the Excise law
was treated as a felon, and his arrest was
authorized without warrant; the police force
was converted into an army of spies and
informers, and, worst of all, the innocent Sun-
day amusements of the Germans, with whom
the Sabbath has been for centuries a day of
recreation as well as of rest, were forbidden
under penalties as severe as those meted out
to pickpockets. The effect of all this sum-
ptuary legislation was scarcely such as its
originators had anticipated. The demo-
cratic majorities at this end of the State,
instead of creeping up by slow degrees,
took a sudden leap of twenty or thirty thou-
sand at a time, and the State of New York,
which had one year elected the republican
candidates by twenty thousand majority,
turned over to the democracy and gave them
a majority of fifty thousand votes. The rad-
ical organs, undeterred by this experience,
became more rabid than ever in their
abuse of democrats, threatened still further
pains and penalties to the wicked and rebel-
lious people of New York, and for the second
time the consequence was the loss of the State
to the radicals in the Presidential fight and a
democratic majority without precedent in the
Metropolitan District.The losing game thus played by the great
republican party has more recently been tried
on a small scale by a dissatisfied, needy, sore-
headed democratic organ, and has been at-
tended by a like disastrous result. The Bo-
hemian editor of the concern, irritated at the
want of confidence exhibited towards him by
the democratic leaders, and incensed against
Tammany for its refusal to nominate him for
Mayor of the city or to bestow upon him any
other office, availed himself into the proportions
of a political Don Quixote, and with his high
paper cap upon his head and his goose quill
poised in air ran tilt against the grocers, hotel
proprietors and saloon keepers, who are sup-
posed to form the main body of the democratic
army. Regardless of the long business career
and irreproachable character of many of those
against whom his wrath was directed, this un-
happy organ assailed the reputation and
honesty of some of our most sterling business
men—the solid bourgeoisie of the city, who
stand as a connecting link in society between
the hard-fisted democracy and the soft-fisted
aristocracy. Not only were our corner
grocers and saloon keepers branded as thieves
and swindlers, but the most respectable of our
hotels and wholesale houses were pronounced
to be so many dens for the robbery and poison-
ing of their customers. This reckless assault
upon the credit and character of the city that
has furnished the Bohemian strikers with
their board, lodging, lager, cheese and such
washing as they indulge in for five or six
years past, has naturally excited the indigna-
tion of the democracy and of all reputable
citizens, and the consequence has been the
dwindling down of the sore-headed organ, day
by day, until it has become as weak and sickly
as the radical vote in New York. The Bo-
hemians are now in great tribulation at the
result of their unjustifiable raid upon the
business men of the city, and if
some rich capitalist does not soon
come to their aid with a few hundred thousand
dollars to throw away they will go overboard,
as the radical party has gone, and be lost.
The merchants of New York have resolved that
reputable business men shall no longer be sub-
jected to blackmail raids and unjust abuse,
and the respectable portion of the press have
very properly denounced the practices of these
Bohemians as a disgrace to the profession. It
is only retributive justice that such scamps
should be brought to grief.THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB have issued
their programme for next summer's racing.
Nineteen races will be run; but we notice that
only two of them will be heat races, from
which we infer that the members of the club
are the owners of very few first class horses.
Heats and distance alone are the tests of a
race horse. Probably the Club will endeavor
to make up in quantity what they lose in the
quality of the racers.THE DIFFERENCE IN WHISKY.—Delmonico's
whiskey was analyzed by the Bohemian
chemists and found to be a dreadful article,
and now Delmonico has had some analyzed for
his own satisfaction by Professor Draper, with
very different results. We cannot venture to
account for the difference, but there are those
who fancy that Delmonico knows his cus-
tomers.

The Chinese Mission in Paris.

Mr. Burlingame and his Chinese friends are,
it appears, receiving every attention in the
French capital. According to an official
Journal Mr. Burlingame's position as chief of
the Embassy is entirely satisfactory to the
Emperor. The Ambassadors have not yet
been received by him, but a formal audience
is to be granted them on an early day. As we
have said on more than one occasion already,
the most cordial reception awaits the Ambassa-
dors at all the courts of Europe. The mission,
in truth, is destined to be a great success; its
fruit is already revealing itself. The old bully-
ing policy which has been followed by most of
the European Powers towards the nations of the
East is played out. England has been greatly
to blame in this matter. At the present
moment Chinamen are indignant because of a
fresh outrage committed by British officials at
Yanchow. So outrageous has been this pro-
ceeding that Englishmen resident in China
have raised their indignant protest against a
policy which, while it is unjust, is also suicidal.
One policy for Europe and another for Asia is
no longer safe. It begins to be seen that un-
less a change takes place and the Asiatic
nations are treated like other civilized States
China may arise and surprise the world by her
strength. China has now warm friends in the
United States, and in the event of another
war with England or with France and England
combined she might be backed by the strength
of the United States on the one hand and that
of Russia on the other. Such a combination
would be certain to revolutionize India, and
might prove destructive of French and British
power on the Asiatic Continent. There is but
one course which can now be followed with
safety, and that is to admit China into the
family of civilized nations and treat her accord-
ingly. This is the great aim of the Burlingame
mission. The times are ripe for it; its success,
therefore, is certain. The initiation of this
just policy will redound to the lasting honor
of the United States.

The Paris Conference.

It appears now that the alarming difficulty
in the East will be got over without the neces-
sity of going to war. The parties who signed
the treaty of Paris, 1856, are too much inter-
ested in the preservation of peace to allow
Turkey and Greece to go to war just yet. The
time may come when the Eastern question will
take a new shape and when war will be less
connected with future alarming possibilities.
In the meantime war in the East must be
avoided, because it would inevitably create
complications the issue of which no one can
foresee. It will be well if the Conference shall
teach Greece to strive to improve her internal
affairs, and so to strive that she shall command
the respect of the nations. This point certainly
she has not yet reached. It will also be well
if the Italian government shall yield herself
more completely up to the influence of modern
civilization. What Turkey needs is a little
more of the steam engine, of the electric tele-
graph, of the printing press. Let Turkey only
do this, and religious differences will be less a
disturbing element than they have been. The
Eastern question is virtually settled for the
present, and it may well be doubted whether it
will ever be revived in the same shape again.
Unless the Turkish government is careful the
real danger of the future will be less in the
interference of Greece or in the intrigues of
Russia than in the rising of the Greek
provinces of the empire. When Turkey begins
to fall of her own weight it will not be possible
for any conference to save her.

Government Funds in Private Hands.

It appears there is a report current in Wash-
ington that the Treasury Department is in the
habit of leaving large government balances in
the hands of favorite bankers. Something like
fifteen millions, reported as the currency
balance in the Treasury every month, has been
deposited for a long time past, it is stated,
with a certain banking firm. The use of and
interest on such a sum, or even on a third of
it, would make any bank rich. We know that
one banker at least in Washington has made
an immense fortune within a few years by
handling government money, and through the
favoritism of the Treasury Department. No-
where else in the world could such a fortune have
been made in so short a time, and it shows how
recklessly extravagant has been the manage-
ment of our finances. No doubt there are other
friends of the Secretary of the Treasury who
have amassed wealth through similar favors or
by valuable information afforded as to the gold
and other operations of the department. The
sooner the Treasury is divorced from all con-
nection with private parties the better; for
such transactions as reported are full of cor-
ruption and dangerous. There ought to be a
searching investigation made by Congress into
these rumors, and into all the secret ma-
chinery of the Treasury operations.

THE ROGERS MURDER—WORKING AT THE

WRONG END.—Our city detectives had a two
weeks' hunt for a well known criminal, of whom
they had the State Prison description, and who
was not hidden at all, but just coming and going
on the surface of city life. They did not find him,
and no other evidence is needed of the worth-
lessness of such "detectives." But may we be
permitted to wonder why they were so keen
for this man? He is not the man that is
wanted in the clue. The letter was written to
him, and he might well know nothing of it
and never have received it. Justice wants the
man who wrote the letter, and he can proba-
bly tell who "Tom" is. Rogers heard the con-
federate of his murderer call the murderer
"Jim." But these fellows have plenty of
names. It ought to be easy to find the man
who sent the letter to "James Logan, by the
hand of Tom"—easy, we mean, by a reward,
not by the detectives.IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The kerosene
investigation. This investigation may save the
lives of one hundred children every year, and
that, perhaps, is as praiseworthy an endeavor
in these times as Bergh's heroic struggle to save
the wind of fifty old horses. Pure kerosene
is not explosive, and every quart of kerosene
that explodes is sold in defiance of the law.
To purify the kerosene, to extract from it the
substance that renders it explosive, makes the
article a little dearer, and the people, not under-
standing this, try to buy the cheapest. The law
made to protect them falls for want of
enforcement. It is to be hoped a strong ex-
ample will be made in the case now before one
of the coroners.The Proposed Protectorate Over St. Do-
mingo.There is a resolution pending in the House
of Representatives which provides for a protec-
torate over St. Domingo. This is